

VOL. L.

NEW STORE!

Flour, Feed, Groceries, Cedar-ware, Queensware, Confections, Fruits, &c., &c.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally that he has opened a Store in the room formerly occupied as a Store-room by ROBERT SMITH, and recently by CONEAL & KING, on the North-west corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where he will constantly have on hand the best quality of

FAMILY FLOUR,

Corn Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Grain, and Feed of all kinds; also a full supply of well selected

GROCERIES,

such as Coffee, Sugar, (brown, white, crushed and loaf.) Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Spices of all kinds, (ground and unground.) Rice, Hominy, Chocolate, Mustard, best Dairy Salt, Cheese, (celebrated Yorkshire and common English.) Rosin, Castile and Fancy Soap, Alum, Chalk, Saleratus, Saltpetre, Glue, Tobacco, Segars, Crackers, (water, sugar and soda.) Sperm Oil, Land Oil, Fish Oil, Fish, &c., &c.

I have also opened a very large assortment of the best quality of

FRUITS & CONFECTIONS,

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Cranberries, Tamarinds, Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Palm Nuts, CANDIES, of all kinds and varieties. Also a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

Cedar Ware, Crocks, Jars, Door Mats, Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Combs, Toys, &c., with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold on terms that can't be beat. Please call and see my stock.

I have also on hand an assortment of PICKLES, of various kinds, put up in closely sealed jars, and warranted to be in pure vinegar.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Feb. 18.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRASHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters, the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Withers' &c.; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

ROOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the nearest fits and best work will be made.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8.

THE GREAT CHINA STORE OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our large and splendid assortment of CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere.

IN FACT AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap.

We would invite any person visiting the city to call and see us—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China and the cheapest the world produces.

Very respectfully,

TYNDAL & MITCHELL,

No. 219 Chesnut Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.

D. MC CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M. Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. MC CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensioners. He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

James G. Reed,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

April 10.

FRESH ARRIVAL—Just received,

superior Fresh MACKEREL, N. E. CHEESE, LARD & SPERM OIL, G. A. & Fine SALT at reduced prices, for sale by

W. W. HAMERSLY.

Oct. 29.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

At the solicitation of numerous friends, the undersigned will be a candidate for the office of JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of the voters of the Borough. Should be nominated and elected, his best efforts shall be directed to an honest and faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

P. A. BUEHLER.

Feb. 25.

PLAINFIELD NURSERIES,

Near York Springs, Adams County, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FROM

15 to 20,000 Fruit Trees,

of various kinds, full grown, ready for transplanting. The largest sized Apple and Peach Trees are retained at 10 cents. The finer Fruits generally at from 25 to 37 1/2 cents. By the thousand the Apple and Peach are sold at \$70, and the finer Fruits generally at 20 cents per piece.

Three thousand of the Peach Trees are from 8 to 12 feet high, (two years from the bud,) as straight and as thrifty as trees can grow, constituting the very choicest varieties, and many of them but little known in this part of the country, and a large proportion of them very early.

Every person who owns land, if but a lot, ought to set a few choice Peach Trees on it, as, by so doing, he can reap advantage from them in a short time, and realize the luxury of having choice ripe Peaches from July till November.

WM. WRIGHT.

Feb. 11.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of ISRAEL YOUNG, for License to keep a Public House in the township of Germany, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Germany township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with ISRAEL YOUNG, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Alexander P. Bishop, Ephraim Swope, Wm. Gwinn, Joseph Barker, H. Shriver, George Sheely, Pius Sneeringer, John Burk, John A. Renshaw, George Myers, George Stoneshiper, Ephraim Myers, Ludwick Study, Walter J. Bishop, J. A. Shorb, George Gonder.

Feb. 25.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of ELIAS GARDNER, for License to keep a Public House in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington, Adams county—being an old Stand.

WE, the subscribers, citizens of Huntington township, Adams county, and in which Petersburg is situated, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above petitioner, ELIAS GARDNER, that he is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and all other conveniences, for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that the Tavern prayed for and kept for many years past, is necessary for the accommodation of travellers and strangers.

Daniel Fickes, Isaac D. Worly, Wm. Orndorff, John T. Ferree, Samuel Latsbaw, James Wilson, John P. Fraser, Jacob Gardner, jr., John R. Pilkey, Daniel J. Gallagher, George W. Price, W. B. Gardner, John A. Speelman, John Sadler, jr., Benjamin Galbreath, Fletcher Beales.

March 4.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of GEORGE B. SROVEN, for License to keep a Public House, in the township of Franklin, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with GEORGE B. SROVEN, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

D. McMurdie, Thomas McKnight, John D. Becker, George Saun, James McCullough, George Smith, H. J. Brinkerhoff, Moses Smith, Philip Haun, Daniel Newman, Abraham Scott, John Walter, Peter Mickly, Jr., Samuel Lohr.

March 4.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of ISAAC WEAGLY, for License to keep a Public House, in the township of Liberty, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Liberty township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with ISAAC WEAGLY, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jas. M. Davis, William J. Devine, David Turner, Henry Piller, Emanuel Shriver, John Nunemaker, J. P. M'Drill, Samuel Nunemaker, Joseph D. Stoner, John Flohr, Joseph Felix, Samuel Flohr, Henry M'Drill, John Hoover.

March 4.

Poetry.

GIVE ME THE HAND.

Give me the hand that is warm, kind and ready; Give me the clasp that is calm, true and steady; Give me the hand that will never deceive me; Give me its grasp, that I may believe thee. Soft is the palm of the delicate woman; Hard is the hand of the tough, sturdy yeoman; Soft palm, or hard hand, it matters not—never! Give me the grasp that is friendly forever!

Give me the hand that is true as a brother; Give me the hand that has never foregone it; Give me the hand that I may adore it. Lovely the palm of the fair blue-veined maiden! Homely the hand of the workman o'erladen! Lovely, or ugly, it matters not—never! Give me the grasp that is friendly forever.

Give me the grasp that is honest and hearty; Free as the breeze, and unshackled by party; Let friendship give me the grasp that becomes her, Close as the twine of the vine of the summer. Give me the hand that is true as a brother; Give me the hand that has wronged not another; Soft palm, or hard hand, it matters not—never! Give me the grasp that is friendly forever.

Miscellaneous.

PROVIDENCE OF GOD.

It is a beautiful truth that there cannot be the creature so insignificant, the care so inconsiderable, the action so unimportant, as to be overlooked by Him, from whom we draw our being. It is not the monarch alone, at the head of his tribes and provinces, who is observed by the Almighty; nor is it only at some great crisis in life, that an individual becomes an object of attention to his Maker. The poorest, the meanest, the most despised, share with the monarch the notice of the universal Protector; and this notice is so unwearied and incessant, that when he goes to his daily toil or his daily prayer, when he lies down at night, or rises in the morning, or gathers his little ones to the scanty meal, the poor man is tenderly watched by his God; and he cannot weep the tear, which God sees not; nor smile the smile, which God notes not; nor breathe the wish, which God hears not. The man of exalted rank, on whom may depend the movement of an empire, is, indeed, regarded with a vigilance, which never knows suspense, by Him "who giveth salvation unto kings," and the Lord, "to whom belong the shields of the earth," bestows on the man, whatever wisdom he displays, and whatever strength he puts forth, and whatever success he attains.

But the carefulness of Deity is in no sense engrossed by the distinguished individual, and the veriest beggar is as much the object of divine inspection and succor, as though, in the broad sweep of animated being, there were no other to need the sustaining arm of the Creator. And this is what we understand by the Providence of the Almighty. We believe of this providence, that it extends itself to every household, throws itself around every individual, takes part in every business, is concerned with every sorrow, and accessory to every joy. We believe that it encircles equally the palace and the cottage, guiding and upholding alike the poor and the rich, ministering to the king in his councils, to the merchant in his commerce, to the scholar in his study, and to the laborer in his husbandry. And while the universal providence of God is quite as incomprehensible as aught else which appertains to Divinity, yet it especially commends itself to the warmest feelings of our nature. We seem to have drawn a picture, calculated equally to cause astonishment and delight, to produce the deepest reverence, and yet the fullest confidence, when we have represented God as superintending whatever occurs in his infinite domain, guiding the roll of every planet, the rush of every cataract, the gathering of every cloud, the motion of every will; and when, in order that the delineation may have all that exquisite-ness which is only to be obtained by the assurance, that we ourselves have an interest in what is so splendid and surpassing, we add that he is with the sick man in his pallet, with the seaman in his danger, and with the widow in her agony. When we exhibit God as so attending to what is mighty, as not to overlook what is mean—when we declare him ministering around him the vast army of sons and constellations, and all the while hearkening to every cry which goes up from an afflicted creature, is it not the very picture sketched by the Psalmist, when after the sublime ascription, "Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations," he adds the comforting words, "The Lord upholdeth all that fall, and lifteth up all those that are bowed down."

—[Melville's Bible Thoughts.]

The doom of labor is a blessing, not a curse, and it is a sound maxim, in time of enlightened philanthropy, to assume that poverty is the result of want of occupation, for it is idleness that begets seven-eighths of the vice, profligacy and crime, that twine with poverty.

Let young people remember, that their good temper will gain them more esteem and happiness than the genius and talents of all the bad men that ever existed.

Keep at work if you would be happy, there's more true enjoyment in sweating an hour than in yawning a century.

ABSURDITIES.

A cotemporary, who appears to be a right line descendant of Solomon, gives the following as specimens of the folly of human nature.—The fact is, there is altogether too much of human nature in man.

To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty. To lose money at play, and then to fly into a passion about it. To ask the publisher of a new periodical how many copies he sells per week. To ask a wine merchant how old his wine is. To get drunk, and complain the next morning of a headache.—To spend your earnings in liquor, and wonder that you are ragged. To sit shivering in the cold, because you won't have a fire till November. To suppose that reviewers generally read more than the title page of the works they praise or condemn. To judge of people's piety by their attendance at church. To keep your clerks on miserable salaries, and wonder at their robbing you. Not to go to bed when you are tired and sleepy, because "it is not bed time."

Leaving off "Schnapps."—"Vell, den, Honnes, I uells you how you do. You go und puy un parrel viskhey, und take it home, und put a foshetin in it, und vheuer you vant un schnapp, go und traw it, und shust so much viskhey as you traw off of der foshet, shust so much vater you pour into der parrel; den you see you haf always a full parrel viskhey; only, d'recly, pretty soon, after a vile, it coom weaker und weaker, und at last you haf noting put un parrel of vater; den you vant no more use vor viskhey, und you jineder demberanche."

Sheridan went to a hair dresser's to order a wig. On being measured, the barber, who was a liberal soul, invited the orator to take some refreshment in an inner room. Here he showed him so much genuine hospitality that Sheridan's heart was touched. When they rose from the table, and were about separating, the latter, looking the barber full in the face, said,

"On reflecting, I don't intend that you shall make my wig."

Astonished, and with a blank visage, the other exclaimed,

"Good Heaven! Mr. Sheridan, how could I have displeased you?"

"Why, look you," said Sheridan, "you are an honest fellow; and I repeat it, you shan't make the wig, for I never intended to pay for it. I'll go to another less worthy son of the craft."

Look to your Punctuation.—A toast, drunk at a 4th of July celebration, was given in as follows:

"Woman—without her, man would be a savage."

The Boston Post thinks the punctuation erroneous, and should be corrected thus:

"Woman without her man, would be a savage."

Sign of Rain.—Sir Isaac Newton was once told by a shepherd boy that it was going to rain, though the sky was cloudless. As the prediction proved true, Sir Isaac told the boy he would give him a guinea if he would point out to him how he could foretell the weather so truly. The shepherd pocketed the "un," and said—

"Now, sir, whenever you see that black ram turn his tail toward the wind, it's a sure sign of rain within the hour." The philosopher sloped.

An editor out west who was recently elected to the Indiana Legislature from Wayne county, was so elated at his success that he caught himself by the seat of his trousers and tried to hold himself out arm's length. It is added in a postscript, that he would have accomplished the feat if he had not let go to spit on his hands.

Couldn't Allow It.—A gentleman tells us a good story of one of his domestics. Having employed a new female servant, he sat down in the parlor, the evening after, to a "civil game of whist" with his wife and a couple of neighbors. The next morning "my lady," the help, observed that "the card-playing must be put a stop to, or she would be obliged to leave—she didn't approve of the practice, and never allowed it in families where she lived!"

A villainous fellow, in one of the western counties of Virginia, who had whipped his wife, was ducked by a party of youngsters, whereupon he sued for damages. The jury, after retiring ten minutes, returned a document to the court, in the form following to wit:—"Verdict of the jury—served him right—John Simpson, Foreman."

The moustache and imperial have been prohibited in the French navy.

And ought to be prohibited in decent society everywhere. A fellow who keeps a harbor for vermin on his upper lip couldn't eat at our table no how it can be fixed.

Everything useful or necessary is cheapest. Walking is the most wholesome exercise; water the best drink; and plain food the most nourishing and healthy diet. Even in knowledge, the most useful is the easiest acquired.

DEATH FROM DISAPPOINTMENT.—The Philadelphia Sun relates the following distressing case:—

"A day or two since, an accomplished young lady of this city, who was admired by a wide-spread circle of friends, died from the rupture of a blood vessel, induced by circumstances almost indescribably painful. It appears that a young gentleman (a widower) had been paying his addresses to her for several months, and finally the day was set apart when the nuptial ceremony was to take place. It appears, however, that the widower had promised his first wife, on her death-bed, that he would never get married again; but when time had smoothed his feelings consequent upon so painful an affliction as her death, he forgot his vow, fell in love with the young lady, and went so far as to agree upon a final engagement with her. On reflection, the death of his wife and the sacred vow he made, flashed on his memory. Accordingly, with feelings best known to himself, he wrote a letter setting forth the facts, and expressed his determination not to comply with the engagement which he made with the young lady in question. She received the missive, carefully perused it, read it over and over again; horror chilled her frame; she suddenly became raving crazy; and, after living a maniac for only three hours after the receipt of the letter, she burst a main blood vessel, and fell a corpse."

Simple Cure for Stammering.—At a recent meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, says a Boston paper, Dr. Warren stated a simple, easy, and effectual cure of stammering, which is known to be generally a mental and not a physical defect. It is, simply, at every syllable pronounced, to tap at the same time with the finger; by so doing, the most inveterate stammerer will be surprised to find that he can pronounce quite fluently, and by long and constant practice he will pronounce perfectly well. Dr. Warren said that this may be explained in two ways—either by a sympathetic and consentaneous action of the nerves of voluntary motion in the finger and in those of the tongue, which is the most probable; we know, as Dr. Gould remarked, that a stammerer, who cannot speak a sentence in the usual way, can articulate perfectly well when he introduces a rhythmical movement, and sings it—or it may be that the movement of the finger distracts the attention of the individual from his speech, and allows a free action of the nerves concerned in articulation.

Grain-Fields of the West.—James Davis, of Waverly, Ross county, (Ohio) cultivates 1,800 acres exclusively in Indian corn, and has this winter a corn crib filled, which is three miles long, ten feet high, and six feet wide. We presume this is one of the largest cornfields in the world, owned by a single individual. On the Great Miami Bottom, adjoining Lawrenceburg, Indiana, about twenty-five miles below Cincinnati, there is one field seven miles long, by three miles broad, extending in fact to Aurora, which has been regularly planted down in corn for nearly half a century. Although corn is one of the most exhausting crops, no manure is ever used, and the soil is as fertile as ever. The Wabash Valley is also remarkable for the extent of its cornfields. We should be glad to see the statistics of some of the cornfields on the Illinois prairies.—CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

It is said that in London there are upwards of 300 itinerant retailers of cat and dog meat—more than 500 worn-out horses are slaughtered every week to supply these retail vendors. Each horse yields, on an average, 2 cwt. of flesh, when cooked by boiling. This is sold by the wholesale dealer to the retailer at 14s. per cwt. in winter, and 16s. in summer; those retailers sell it to the owners of dogs and cats at 2d. per lb. Some retailers vend as much as a cwt. a day, and the whole 300 average about half a cwt.—the price is increased for all purchases below a pound in weight. Thus the furnishing boiled horse flesh to the dogs and cats of London costs their owners not less than £500,000 a year.

Two Weeks' Sleep.—We witnessed yesterday afternoon, at College Hall, the waking up of a young lady of this city mesmerized by Prof. Rodgers, who had been in the mesmeric sleep for two weeks, during which time we learn she has been cured of a painful spinal affection. The uncle of the young lady, Judge H., formerly Mayor of Cincinnati, corroborated the above statement. When waked up, the lady was asked how long she thought she had been asleep, and replied "about two hours." When informed it was two weeks, she laughed and seemed much astonished, and stated that she was entirely cured of her disease.—Cincinnati Times.

A Touching Thought.—To an afflicted mother, at the grave of her deceased child, it was said—"There was once a shepherd, whose pastoral care was over his flock night and day.—One sheep would never hear his voice, nor follow him; he took up his little lamb in his arms—then the sheep came after him."

The Sheriff of New York was outrageously tricked by a California captain on Sunday week. He levied on the steamship New World, all ready to sail for San Francisco, for \$50,000, and put his deputy and a number of aids on board. On Sunday, Mr. Cunningham, the deputy, discovered that the engineer was firing up. The captain was on board, and Mr. Cunningham remarked to him:—"Why, captain, what are you firing up for?" "Oh," replied the captain, "the machinery, by lying at the dock, has become a little rusty, and we want to keep her moving that she won't spoil." "Thus the matter rested, and the conversation turned on some other topic; when all at once, the ropes were cast off from the dock; the engine set in motion, and out shot the vessel into the stream.—"What's this for?" said Mr. Cunningham to the Captain. The captain replied, laughing, "Oh, don't be afraid, Mr. Sheriff, we only want to cruise around a little, instead of lying at the dock; there is no business doing on Sunday, and we may as well do this as anything else." After sailing about for a short time the steamboat shot down the bay. The Sheriff, now suspecting the trick, seized the captain and ordered his aids to take the engineer in custody, but a whistle brought the concealed crew from below, who, without ceremony, landed the officer and his men on Staten Island shore. The New World kept on her way for California.

Laughter.—No man who has once heartily and wholly laughed, can be irreclaimably bad. How much lies in laughter—the cypher key wherewith we decipher the whole man! Some men wear an everlasting barren simper; the smile of others is a cold glitter as of ice; few laugh what can be called laughing, but only snifle and titter, and snigger from the throat outwards, or at best produce some whiffling, husky cackling, as if they were laughing wool, of none such comes good. The man who can't laugh is only fit for treason, stratagems and spoils, but his whole life is already a treason and a stratagem.

The origin of the term "by hook or by crook" is found in an old English law, which states that persons entitled to fuel from the king's forest were only authorized to take it of the dead wood or fallen branches of trees, "with a cart, a hook and a crook."

Punishing Liars.—In Turkey, whenever a storekeeper is convicted for telling a lie, his house is painted black, to remain so for one month. If there was such a law in force in this country, what a sombre and gloomy appearance some of our cities would present.

A western editor wishes to know whether the laws recently enacted against the carrying of deadly weapons, apply to doctors who carry pills in their pockets.

Queer Bed Cord.—The New Bedford Mercury states that Capt. Timothy Colby, in that city, has a bed cord made of whales' sinews, which has been in the Colby family since 1040—209 years—and has been used by Timothy Colby 41 years, and is now as good as a dozen new hemp bed cords. It has never been broken.

Old Sol is improving in his habits; he rises a little earlier every morning.—Exchange paper.

Glad to hear that the old chap is leaving off some of his sluggish and sleepy habits.

A City in for It.—Abijah White, for being thrown out of his wagon, in consequence of a pile of oyster shells left in the road, has obtained a verdict against the city of Boston for \$300 00.

Large Sales for Learning.—It has recently been publicly alleged that nearly four thousand copies of Webster's quarto dictionary have been sold in Boston, in a little more than two years.—Thirty millions have been sold of Webster's spelling book—about six millions since the death of the author, in 1843, or one million per annum.

The Washington Union states that, during the past month of February, there were received at the mint of Philadelphia, three and a third tons of gold from California—making about two millions of dollars.

Plank Roads.—It appears by the report made by the Secretary of State of New York that there are articles of association filed in his office contemplating the construction of more than 2000 miles of plank road, and involving the expenditure of about \$3,000,000 of money.

Plank Roads.—The president of an eastern plank road, in answer to some questions as to the weight allowed to be carried on their road, answers that no limit is given, the only difficulty being to have wagons built strong enough to carry the weight that two horses can draw. One pair of horses hauled, as an experiment, ten cords of wood for several miles.

Let us know the world as we may, it has always a day and night side.

On the contrary, there was much to encourage them to secession as a remedy for oppression and deprivation of their rights. Mr. Clay's plan or the plan proposed by the Administration, could not save the Union. The latter was nothing but a modification of the Wilmore Provision, and still more objectionable than that measure. Its very object was to deprive the South of its rightful participation in the territories.

The Federal Constitution—The legislature that binds together our States in Confederacy. "Pacta sunt servanda" that would sever its obligations! "Even in death let us not be divided!"

[illegible]

from the area, which is being reclaimed under cover. **At the same time, Stockton, the** Chinese made quite a force attack upon the Americans working there. Several of the Americans were killed and a number wounded on both sides and many of the Chinese taken prisoners. It is believed that this outrage was the cause of the Chinese strike that they were not permitted to sell their goods in the Chinese market in the city. This event could have become

He then returned to the proposed Southern Convention, to meet in Nashville, Tenn., and so that it was settled that a new convention would be held there in the place of Jackson, by way of means to get rid of the Unionist influence. Nashville was chosen, however, for the purpose of making it more difficult for the Southern people to visit as readily in the

Madison, N. Y., July 1.—The Rev. Mr. Leahy, ex-missionary of La Trappe, delivered a series of lectures in St. Louis highly adverse of Roman Catholicism, the result of which was that on the 16th ult. a serious riot ensued, from which the lecturer was forced to take flight, narrowly escaping his pursuers.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE Manufacture of Iron and Steel, in all its various branches, including a description of Wood-cutting, Coal-digging, and the burning of Charcoal and Coal; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of Blast Furnaces, &c., by Frederick Overman, Mining Engineer, with 140 wood engravings, at \$5. We have also just received Lynch's Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, with numerous maps and illustrations, at \$2.75. The American Fruit Culturist, with directions for the propagation and culture of Fruit Trees in the nursery, orchard and garden, with descriptions of the principal American and Foreign varieties, by John J. Thomas—embellished with 300 accurate figures. Price \$1.50.—The Whig Almanac for 1854, a useful document for every person, only 12½ cents. The Southern Harmony, price 75 cents.

NEW Music, a fresh supply. Any music not included in our assortment will be promptly ordered.

All the late standard and miscellaneous as well as cheap publications, received regularly as issued from the press.

Blank Books of all kinds, including Ledgers, Day Books and all the various books used in the counting room.

Port Folios, Letter Paper, for the quire or cream, at very low prices. Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Letter and Note Envelopes, in great variety, and all the various articles of stationery at the most reasonable cash prices.—Remember the Cheap Book Store, South East Corner Centre Square.

KEELER KURTZ,
Gettysburg, Jan. 28.

THE BEST LARD LAMP.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTEND!

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they are manufacturing a new style of LARD LAMP—the invention of the senior partner, and for which they are about obtaining a Patent. This Lamp, it is confidently predicted, will satisfy the wants of the public in the "light" line, and the attention of those using lard for this purpose is asked to it. It yields a brilliant and steady light, while the consumption of lard is remarkably small—its construction is neat, and it does not require the care and attention bestowed upon those heretofore used. So that, taking the economy of the light, &c. into consideration, this Lamp stands above all others, and should command the attention of every housekeeper.

Many of our citizens have this Lamp in use, and all cordially unite in pronouncing it GOOD. All Lamps insured to give satisfaction, or the money returned.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

HENRY & GEORGE WAMPLER.

Tin and Copper Ware.

GEORGE WAMPLER also informs the public, that he continues the manufacture of Copper, Tin and Sheet-iron Ware—at the Old Stand in South Baltimore street, directly opposite the "Republican Compiler" Printing Office. A continuance of the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

The highest prices paid in Cash for old Copper, Pewter and Lead.

Gettysburg, Jan. 28.

EAGLE HOTEL,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

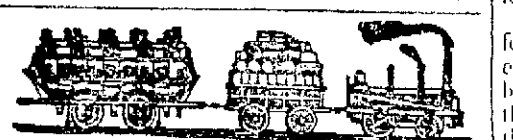
[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON.]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns. The house has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guaranteed to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 15.

Freights from Philadelphia.
REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Borthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia soiled and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 345 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, at joining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, Jan. 20.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

N. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS
of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those whom may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 22.

SHOWS.

FIRST-Shop and Common Shows, just arrived. Call at KURTZ's Cheap Corner.

NEW
HARDWARE AND GROCERY
STORE.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW

Hardware and Grocery Store, in Gettysburg, at "McClellan's Corner" where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, such as Nails, Cross cut Saws, Planes and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels of every description, Raps, and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shoemakers' Lasts and Tools, Morocco Leather and Luggage, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives: in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of GLASS, PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS, and a large, full, and general assortment of

Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware, all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes for strict attention to the wants of the community to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 17.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE subscriber, determined to retire from business, offers his

ENTIRE STOCK OF
Dry Goods, Queensware,
Hardware, &c.

to his customers, and the public generally, from this date, at prices to suit, without regard to cost. His assortment is full. Goods fresh, and will be sold LOWER than they can be had elsewhere in the County. The public will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

A few barrels No. 1 fresh HERRING, best quality, at \$5 per barrel, and 12½ cts. per dozen.

JOHN M. STEVENSON.

FRESH ARRIVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES,
AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS
OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,
JEWELRY,
such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also, SPECTACLES, and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31.

M'ALLISTER'S Ointment.

CONTAINING NO MERCURY, OR OTHER MINERAL.

M'ALLISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT, has been well tested, during the last sixteen years, and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into public favor; it may be said, truly, this is "THE FAMILY FRIEND." It may be used with perfect safety. IF MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value, in cases of Scallens or Sore Breasts, they would always apply it. In such cases, if used freely, and according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PILES—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief to the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sore Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Stiepled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

If This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

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For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

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PRINCIPAL OFFICE removed to 25 North Third street, Philadelphia.

RECEIVED 25 CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS—S. S. FOSBERY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Barry, Abington; Motter & Rowe, Emmittsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Demig, Chambersburg; June 18.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

GUM SHOES.

Large lot of Gum Shoes just arrived. Call at KURTZ's Cheap Corner.

A. B. KURTZ.

FORGET NOT
The very Great BARGAINS
NOW OFFERED AT
KURTZ'S NEW STORE!

WE have now on hand a choice and full assortment of all descriptions of WINTER GOODS, which we offer now, as usual, at remarkably low rates. Persons wishing bargains in the Dry Goods line will be sure to be suited by calling at KURTZ's Cheap Store.

FRENCH MERINOES, all shades: figured Delaines, at 12½, 15½ and 25 cts.; plain and printed Cashmeres, at 25, 31½ and 37½ cents; super black Alpaccas at 20, 25 and 27½ cents.—KURTZ'S.

SPLENDID LONG SHAWLS, at prices varying from \$3 to \$7 50; figured and black Dress SILKS, very cheap; also Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, &c.—KURTZ'S.

Together with an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, STOCKS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c. We close as we began, with the wholesome advice and significant motto, that if you want bargains, forget not the Cheap and New Store!

KURTZ'S.

Dec. 24.

THE
WHY'S & WHEREFORE'S.

THESE are the times in which men look for the doings of the world and general information to the Press, which is, by the way, the true pathfinder for business men, as well as those who wish to make every Penny count most for themselves. This being the order of the day, the undersigned wishes to keep with the current, and at the same time give the reader a good hint which path to travel to make his money count most. A few good reasons will satisfy the reader at once why it is that the undersigned will and can sell any gentleman a suit of Ready made Clothing, from the commonest every day suit, to a fine Sunday and superlative wedding suit, cheaper than any other establishment. In the first place, then, he is able to sell cheaper than other establishments, because he is well acquainted with his business. He buys and sells for Cash, and knows when and where and how to purchase his goods. "Goods well bought are half sold." Even if he had no advantages over any one in his line of business, he can still undersell them, because he requires no large profits to make up for large expenses. He attends to his business himself, and therefore incurs but small expenses, comparatively speaking, in carrying on the same. He sells his Goods for Cash, and therefore requires no large profits to make up for loss sustained by credit sales. No one will doubt that the Cash and One-price system, together with small profits, is the best mode of dealing and most advantageous to the purchaser. If any one doubts this, he will be convinced of its truth by calling at the

Clothing & Variety Store,

opposite the Bank, where he will find a large assortment of all kinds of Ready-made Clothing, for men's and boys' wear, together with every article in his line of business—Cloaks, Over Coats, frock, sack, business and dress Coats, Pants and Vests of all descriptions, Woollen Under-shirts and Drawers, all kinds of Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves and Stockings, Wrappers, Caps, Hats, together with some fancy articles—Jewelry, Pistols, Knives, and a few Six-shooters, all of which he will with pleasure exhibit for examination to those who call upon him. The prices are such as will satisfy every one that this is the place to buy Fall and Winter Clothing. You will be asked but one price, with but a very small profit. The subscriber takes this occasion to tender to the public his thanks for the liberal patronage which he has thus far received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Also for sale, a very good and neatly trimmed ROCKAWAY BUGGY, with standing top, and a second-hand Buggy, which will be disposed of very low for cash.

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Gettysburg, Oct. 1.

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DR. SWAYNE'S
Celebrated Family Medicines!
CURE FOLLOWS CURE!
More Proof of the Efficacy of
DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

The Original & Genuine Preparation!
Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Brachitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Broken Constitution, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast & Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

CONSUMPTION PERMANENTLY CURED, of years standing, after all other remedies failed.—The like has never been known.—Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

READ THIS EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir—Having contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed.—The course, supposed the case curable, he pursued. His mournful state of things continued for one year, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left in me, and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make trial of it, and, to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.

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A. B. KURTZ.

PROOF! PROOF!!!
Here is proof conclusive that Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the original. The following is from some of the most respectable papers in this State.

FROM THE
Albany Evening Journal.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

There is no more powerful and popular remedy, or patent medicine, than Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, which was originally, and continues to be manufactured in this city, at first by the Doctor himself, and afterwards for several years and to the present time, by Dr. S. P. Townsend, the present proprietor. The partnership was formed, the Doctor has resided in New York, where he keeps a store, and attends to the business that accumulates at that point. The manufacture is in this city, and is conducted by the junior partner, Mr. Clapp—here all the medicine is manufactured.

Few of our citizens have any idea of the amount of this medicine that is manufactured and sold. Besides sales in this country, it is shipped to the Canadas, West India Islands, South America, and even to Europe, in considerable quantities.

They employ a steam engine, besides a large number of men, women and girls, in the preparation of the medicine, making upwards of one million of bottles, and ready for shipment, over the docks, every day, or nearly so.

The great sale of this medicine has acquired, has increased a number of men to get up imitations, and there is at the present time, in this city, a medicine, called "Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla." One particular started a short time ago in New York, is called "Old Doctor Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and is prepared with a view, by dint of advertising, and the use of the press, to get up a cheap imitation, and to appropriate the name of Dr. S. P. Townsend's great remedy, and thus gain all the advantages resulting from the popularity of the name which he has acquired for it.

Dr. S. P. Townsend, formerly of this city, and now residing here, is the inventor and original proprietor of the medicine known as "Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and we think these persons who are attempting to sell their article as the genuine, should be exposed.

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GALVANIC BELT
BRACELETS
NECKLACES
WATCHES
AND
JEWELRY.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all
NERVOUS DISEASES,
And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unsteady condition of the
NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the magnetic powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, in the form of BRACELETS, NECKLACES, and WATCHES, has been introduced by distinguished physicians both in Europe and this country, to be the most valuable medical discovery of the day.

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT
and
MAGNETIC FLUID,
is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs and invigorating the entire system. Also in PLEURISY, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, DYSPNOEA, INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUNG BAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS THERMOPHILIA, PHTHISIS OF THE LUNGS, APPEYMENT, SEVERE HEADACHES, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

It is in NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines increase the disease, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, invigorating influence of galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weak sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by means of application, in place of the usual mode of drugging and poisoning the system. It is an exhausted Nature which impudently under the influence of

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest harm, under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that base of all diseases, NERVOUS DEBILITY, or NERVOUS Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford temporary relief, but which increase the patient in a lower state, and with increased faculties, after the action has ceased, has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worst symptoms of an attack, and simply direct the action of the belt, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and then back again to the positive, and so on, and so on, continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPNOEA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS GIVEN AND SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

Dec. 24.

THE
WHY'S & WHEREFORE'S.

THESE are the times in which men look for the doings of the world and general information to the Press, which is, by the way, the true pathfinder for business men, as well as those who wish to make every Penny count most for themselves. This being the order of the day, the undersigned wishes to keep with the current, and at the same time give the reader a good hint which path to travel to make his money count most. A few good reasons will satisfy the reader at once why it is that the undersigned will and can sell any gentleman a suit of Ready made Clothing, from the commonest every day suit, to a fine Sunday and superlative wedding suit, cheaper than any other establishment. In the first place, then, he is able to sell cheaper than other establishments, because he is well acquainted with his business. He buys and sells for Cash, and knows when and where and how to purchase his goods.

The annual commencement of the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, took place on Friday. The interesting ceremonies attracted a large, fashionable, and intelligent audience. The graduating class numbered 34, upon whom the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by Rev. Dr. KAUFMAN, President of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. The Pennsylvania Medical College had in attendance, the past winter, 106 students. The new College edifice is now completed, and is one of the most chaste, imposing and classical structures in Philadelphia.

Our neighbor of the "Hanover Speculator" is out with a severe criticism on Mr. Stevens' speech. Mr. S. will be terribly chagrined when he hears of it.

There has been a series of riots at Piusburg for ten days past, in which women were the main actors. At the last account, the city was quiet. The disturbance arose from a reduction of workmen's prices in the rolling mills.

Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, an eloquent member of the late Congress, has been appointed by the President, Charge d' Affaires to Austria, in place of Col. Webb, rejected by the Senate.

The last surviving full brother of the Hon. Henry Clay, the Rev. PERRIN CLAY, died at the city of Camden, in Arkansas, on the 16th ult. in the 71st year of his age. He was highly distinguished and endeared to all by his virtues and fervent devotion. Like his distinguished brother, he lived to witness the departure for a better world of many of his descendants. One of these, a most lovely and interesting daughter, in the prime of life, preceded him only a few months.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The mail from Peoria to Springfield, (Ill.), was robbed at Tremont, on the 12th ult., while the driver was changing horses. The bag, after being cut open, and rifled of its contents, was thrown into a haystack, which was also set on fire. The hay being damp, did not burn rapidly, and the fire was extinguished. The intention of the robber was to get the St. Louis mail, as it was known to contain \$6,000.

The same paper informs us that a bold attempt was also made at Dillon to rob the mail.

A sheet was suspended across the bridge for the purpose of frightening the horses, but not effecting their object in this, just as the stage got off the bridge, two men were seen to issue from their hiding places, one of whom caught hold of the leader, with a view of stopping the team, but being a spirited animal, and his locomotion being increased by the vigorous application of the driver's whip, the robber was knocked down, and the team went off at the top of their speed, followed by the other robber, who was on horseback, but he was soon distanced by the stage driver. The probability is that, if the robber had approached near enough, the driver would have been shot.

Professional Beggars swarm in New Orleans, and the New Orleans Bulletin, as requested by the Italian Benevolent Society, cautions the public against them as impostors, who make an annual visit from Italy as professed beggars, and follow it as a regular trade. The number is annually increasing, for, at the close of the season, they return home with more money than they ever saw before, and their success stimulates others to follow their example. The brig Louisiana, which recently arrived there from Genoa, brought as passengers seventy of these characters, covered with rags, vermin, and filth, all of whom are now no doubt following their vocation.

An Effort for Freedom.—The Evansville, Ind., Journal of the 19th says:—A slave got aboard of the steamer Memphis at New Orleans, on the 9th inst., and concealed himself, with the intention of escaping from his master. The Memphis arrived here yesterday morning. On Sunday night the poor fellow, after lying in one position in the hold, eight days, could stand it, or lie it no longer, and came out from his place of concealment. His feet were very much swollen, and he was nearly gone. He was revived, and carried on up the river, of course to be returned to his master.

Deaths from California Diseases.—The New England papers furnish painful evidence of the mortality which has taken place among the emigrants from that section to the gold regions of California. Many have died under the accumulation of great privations and distress, and others have had none of the comforts which the poorest outcast in the United States has thrown around his last hours. Many who have returned home, have brought disease with them, and some have gone to that "bourne from which no traveller returns."

Russia a Scandal Book.—The German journals announce that the Russian frontiers are watched with more rigor than ever. No stranger obtains leave to pass the frontier except in very special cases. A learned naturalist of Berlin had asked leave to make a purely scientific excursion; he was refused, though recommended by the Russian consul. Musicians even are forbidden to penetrate into Muscovy.

In a single century, four thousand millions of human beings appear on the face of the earth, act their busy parts, and sink into its peaceful bosom.

Horrible.—The coroner, at Philadelphia, on last Wednesday, held an inquest on the body of a child four years old, found dead in the morning in bed, beside its drunken and debased father. From what could be learned, it was evident that the child had been dosed with some vile intoxicating liquor, and fallen a victim to the poisonous draught. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts. The wife and two children, it appears, had left the house, and with a drunken and helpless father, the poor and unoffending infant was left to breathe its last, in the midst of poverty, debauchery and degradation.—Ledger.

An Artful Forger.—A forged draft for \$10,000 was exchanged at the Herkimer County Bank, Little Falls, on the 21st inst. A man stepped into the bank and while doing some little business, carelessly dropped the draft on the floor. He soon after returned, and inquired if such a draft had been found, to which Mr. Story, the cashier, replied that it had, and asked him if he would not have it exchanged.—The man said he did not care anything about it, but if it would be any accommodation, it might be done, and accordingly it was done.

Vacant dwellings and stores are said by the Cincinnati Gazette to be more numerous in that city at present than for five years past. They are, too, mostly in the business and thickly settled parts of the city. The Gazette attributes this to excessive building, and the mortality of the cholera last year.

Rhode Island on Slavery.—The Legislature of Rhode Island, passed on Thursday week, very temperate resolutions on the slavery subject, expressing full confidence in her U. S. Senators and Representatives, going for the admission of California, and declaring that all questions which threaten the harmony of our confederacy should be approached with a spirit of mutual forbearance, and with the consideration that the preservation of our Union is of paramount importance to all temporary or local interests.

Baltimore Price Current.
Flour, - 4 50 to 4 55
Wheat, - 1 00 to 1 05
Rye, - 54 to 56
Corn, - 45 to 49
Oats, - 30 to 33
Beef Cattle, - 5 50 to 5 55

MARRIED.
On Tuesday last, by Rev. J. G. Hamner, Mr. JOHN W. HALL, to Miss ELIZABETH A. daughter of Mr. Alfred Crawford, (formerly of this county,) all of Baltimore.

DIED.
On the 5th inst., very suddenly, Mr. JACOB KELLER, of Frederick City, Md. (brother of Rev. B. Keller, of this place,) in the 62d year of his age.
On the 23d ult., Mr. HENRY HENSHUR, of Franklin township, in the 28th year of his age.
On Saturday evening last, of Scarlet Fever, ANDREW BAKER, son of A. B. and Sarah Kutz, aged 2 years 3 months and 13 days.
On the 25th ult., Mr. ANTHONY GISTER, of Oxford township, in the 44th year of his age.
On the 3d inst. REBECCA CATHERINE, daughter of Mr. John N. Aulbaugh, of Reading township, in the 5th year of her age.

PUBLIC SALE.
I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, On Saturday the 23d of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, a. m., at my Furniture Room, in Gettysburg,

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF NEW FURNITURE, composed of the following articles, to wit: Mahogany Bureaus, Cherry do., Mahogany Dressing Bureau, Centre Tables, with marble tops, Dining & Breakfast Tables, Canale Stands, Work Stands, Half French and Full French Bedsteads, Rocking Cradles, Dough-trays, Corner Cupboards, Settees, FANCY, CANE-BOTTOM & COMMON CHAIRS, and many other articles not enumerated. A credit of six months will be given on all purchases amounting over \$5. DAVID HEAGY, Gettysburg, March 11.

Turnpike Election.
THE Stockholders of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified that an Election for President, Managers, and Treasurer of said Road, will be held at the house of GEORGE L. HENRY, Esq., in Abbotstown, on Monday the 25th of March, next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 1 o'clock, P. M.

IN THE MATTER
Of the intended application of DAVID GOODYEAR, for License to keep a Public House in the township of Franklin, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with DAVID GOODYEAR, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.
Jacob Mark, David Newman,
Peter G. Hart, Ephraim D. Newman,
Jacob M. Henry, Jacob Deardoff,
Andrew M. Keeney, John Foster,
Alexander R. Kan, Jacob Starnes,
Alexander Mills, Moses Smith,
James B. Wightman, George Smith,
March 11.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of a writ of Fendition *Ex parte*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, On Saturday the 6th day of April next, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following Real Estate, to wit:

No. 1.—A Tract of Land, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, adjoining lands of the Theological Seminary, James A. Thompson and others, containing

23 Acres, more or less, on which is erected a two-story Brick Dwelling House, with a back-building, and some out-houses, with a well of water near the door, and an Orchard of Fruit Trees.

No. 2.—A Tract of Woodland, containing 5 ACRES, more or less, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William Cowover, John Houck, Jas. M'Allister, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of JOHN GANVY.

The Life Estate of George Hoover, in a certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., containing

200 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of William White, Henry Walter and others, improved with a Two-story Log House, Log Barn, Corn-crib, and Wagon-shed, with out-houses, and a well of water near the door. There is also an Orchard of Fruit Trees, and a due proportion of Meadow and Woodland. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of GEORGE HOOPER.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, } March 11, 1850. }
Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all Sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

In the Matter
Of the intended application of ARNOLD GARDNER, for License to keep a Public House at the "Fork Springs," Adams county—being an old Stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Laitmore township, in said County of Adams, and in which "Fork Springs" is situate, being well acquainted with ARNOLD GARDNER, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.
Isaac Dearloff, John Sheffer,
Michael Stambach, Moses Myers,
Daniel Minnigh, Abraham Livingston,
Alfred Miller, Nathaniel Stambach,
Jacob Hoechst, J. B. Breneman,
Abraham Griffith, Jacob Trout,
Conrad E. Meyers,
March 11.

Washing Reduced to a Science.
Patented by the United States to STEPHEN CRANE.

Compound Wash Mixture.
One of the most useful and important inventions of modern times, for washing clothes—also, for Washing, Cleansing and beautifying painted surfaces, Brasses, Iron Railings, Glasses, Metallic surfaces, &c. &c., and for bathing in sickness and in Health.
Old habits are not easily broken, men will tread in the ancient beaten paths of their ancestors, and believe in nothing which innovates on settled plans and modes of living. The method of washing is precisely what it was centuries ago, but a change is demanded by the wants of the age, time worn usages must give way to the beneficial improvements of the age, and in effecting this important object the Compound Wash Mixture is destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the Laundry, as well as in every other department of labor to which it is adapted.
By the use of the patent Compound Wash Mixture, every family of whatever size can do their Washing in less than one hour without the labor of rubbing, pounding and bleaching, or the friction of a machine; thus saving time, expense and labor; and securing exemption from the disease caused by exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing. While clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash board and friction, and last much longer.
The Compound is made either in a fluid or soap form. Every family purchasing a right can with facility, and at a very small expense, convert their common hard or soft soap into this valuable labor-saving commodity.
CAUTION.
As the patent right fully secures to the inventor the exclusive right to use certain ingredients in the Compound, both in fluid and soap form, and the subscriber having for a valuable consideration purchased the right for FREDERICK, WASHINGTON and ALLIANCE COUNTIES in MARYLAND, and FRANKLIN, ADAMS and YORK COUNTIES in PENNSYLVANIA; he hereby warns all persons not to intrude on his legal rights, either by making and using, or selling it in any of its forms, as he is determined to prosecute all such to the full extent of the law.
The above Counties or Districts and Townships in them, for sale on accommodating terms. Also, as Agent for the owner, any other unincorporated Counties in Maryland or Pennsylvania—those wishing to purchase will please address—
JOSEPH H. MILLER, Baltimore, Md.
Agents for the sale of family and township rights in the county of Adams—
W. W. Hamner, Gettysburg;
H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown;
L. & B. Rely, New Oxford.
Wm. Brintner, Abbotstown;
E. T. Miller, East Berlin;
Holtzinger & Ferree, Peterburg.
March 11.

GROCERIES.
JUST arrived, a lot of Groceries, first quality. Call and get them at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner. Jan. 11.

FOR RENT.
A STORE ROOM, in a very desirable situation in the County—possession given on the first day of April next. Inquire at last office.
Dec. 21.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of a writ of *Levati Facias sur Mortgage*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, On Friday the 22d day of March inst., at 1 o'clock, a. m., on the premises, in Abbotstown, Adams county, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A certain Lot of Ground, situate in Abbotstown, Adams county, Pa., numbered in the general plan of said town by No. 37, beginning at a corner post on King and German streets, running thence along German street eleven perches to a corner post on Fleet street, thence down Fleet street four perches, till adjoining lot No. 38, belonging to Henry Slagle on the east, thence along said lot eleven perches to King street, and thence to the beginning. This lot is improved with a

TWO-STORY Dwelling & Store House, (the west end weather-boarded and the other end of stone,) to which there is attached a Ware house and Log Back-building, a well of water with a pump therein at the back door, Carriage House, Wood-house, Weather-boarded BARN, with a Threshing-floor, Corn-crib, Hog-pen, and other out-houses. Also,

A LOT OF GROUND, without improvements, situate in Abbotstown aforesaid, numbered in the general plan of said Town by No. 39, adjoining lot No. 38, belonging to Henry Slagle on the west, and Fleet street on the south, on the east by lot No. 40 belonging to Theodore Fleager, and on the north fronting King street, on Turpike. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of AMBROS M'FARLANE.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, } March 4, 1850. }
Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all Sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

PUBLIC SALE.

As the subscriber intends removing from Gettysburg, he will sell, at Public Sale, On Tuesday the 26th of March inst., at his residence in East York street, the following Household and Kitchen Furniture, to wit:

Dining & Breakfast Tables, CHAIRS, BEDS & BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, DESKS, Wardrobe, Cupboards, Settees, Looking Glasses, Parlor Lamps, Stands, Pictures, (framed,) Window Blinds, Carpets, Audirons, Shovels and Tongs, two excellent Time-pieces, (one an eight-day brass clock, and the other a very handsome mantel ornament, running three weeks.)

FOUR STOVES, with pipe and drum, one a Hathaway Cook Stove, one a new style air-tight, and two common wood-stoves; also, a first-rate

MILK COW, a new sleigh, &c., that well known SHOT GUN, with pouch, flask, &c., a pair of new folding doors, a lot of yellow sand, a lot of lumber, together with a great variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when the terms will be made known and attendance given by

March 4. WILLIAM KING.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS!

THE public are hereby notified that I have purchased the right of introducing Henry Finchbaugh's Patent Self-lightening Brush for mill spindles—for the counties of Adams, Franklin and Cumberland—and that I am prepared to introduce this improvement into all the mills of said counties, whose owners may desire the same. Any mill owner wishing to have this improvement, will be attended to by directing a line to the subscriber, residing near Chambersburg, Pa.

March 4. UPTON R. HENDERSON.

LAST NOTICE

IS hereby given to all those indebted to me, to make payment by the 20th March. As my former notice has been disregarded, those not attending to this, will find their accounts in some officer's hands for collection.

March 4. SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me either by note or book account, of a long standing, will please call and pay the same by the first day of April next, and oblige, Very respectfully,

Feb. 4. GEO. ARNOLD.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests those indebted to him, either by note or book account, to make payment on or before the first day of April next, as after that date they will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

Mummasburg, Feb. 25. PETER MICKLEY.

Short Settlements make Long Friends!

NOTICE.
THE subscriber has been in the regular habit of having a settlement of his accounts at least once a year, in doing it much the better system of doing business. He therefore desires to those who have purchased Goods from him, which are yet unpaid, that he will expect them to call with him very shortly, settle the same, and start anew. He hopes this notice will not be neglected.

Gettysburg, Feb. 11. ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

JUST RECEIVED.
A large and splendid assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and every variety of DRY GOODS, also

Fresh Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c., which he will dispose of cheaper than has ever been done in this town.

Gettysburg, Feb. 18.

FARM FOR SALE.

A HIGHLY improved and flourishing FARM situate on Big Pipe Creek, Carroll County, Md., containing

195 ACRES OF LAND, 70 of which is WOODLAND. The arable land comprises 120 ACRES, is divided into fields of from 10 to 15 Acres, all of which are in a high state of cultivation, having been recently limed and enclosed by excellent fencing. This farm is well calculated for the raising of STOCK, as there are about

25 ACRES IN MEADOW, and the Creek running round one-half of the place, furnishes abundance of water. There is a sufficiency of water for manufacturing purposes, should the purchaser see proper to avail himself of it. There is an ORCHARD on the place, of select fruit trees, peach and apple, young, vigorous, and in full bearing. The improvements are of a superior order, of convenient construction, and built of the very best materials. They consist of a substantial

BRICK DWELLING, containing eight rooms; a large **BRICK SWITZER BARN,** with stabling underneath, capable of accommodating 14 cows and 8 horses; a **STONE SPRING HOUSE,** with rooms above; a **BRICK SMOKE HOUSE,** and other suitable buildings. There is a never failing Spring of excellent water near the dwelling, and there is a pump in the barn-yard for the use of cattle.

Persons wishing to view the premises will call on the tenant, and for terms, address

DR. R. E. AIKEN, 321 Lexington street, Baltimore, Md. Feb. 18.

A CARD.

THE Summer Session of the New Oxford COLLEGE AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE, for 1850, will open in its various branches on Monday the 8th of April next, and continue till the 1st day of October following.

Prices for tuition as heretofore, viz: \$10 in the Collegiate, and \$20 in the Medical Department; payment in advance—(No extra charges whatever.)

For Pupils sent from a distance, the Principal will, if desired, procure board, washing and mending in respectable houses for \$75 per annum, payment quarterly in advance.

Parents and guardians, who wish their sons or wards to receive a thorough education, without endangering their physical or moral health, are invited to come and examine the Institute personally, since the evidence of our own senses is more to be relied upon, than on any other.

M. D. G. PREIFFER, M. D. Principal, New Oxford Institute, March 4.

N. B. The public semi-annual examination of the pupils at the Institute will take place at the fixed time, viz: the last Monday in March (this year falling on the 25th day of said month,) and commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day. Exercises in declamation and composition at early candle-light. Persons feeling interested in the advance of knowledge and humanity, will, we may confidently hope, not regret the time spent, if they favor us with their company on the occasion, from the commencement.

M. D. G. P.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into Partnership for the Practice of the Law in the several Courts of Adams county. Office in South Baltimore street, three doors South of the Court-house, the same heretofore occupied by D. M. Smyser. All business entrusted to their care, attended to with fidelity and despatch.

DANIEL M. SMYSER, WILLIAM M. SMYER.

N. B. During my absence this winter at Harrisburg, Mr. M. Sherry is also authorized to attend to my old unfinished business, and will be in constant communication with me relative to the same. DANIEL M. SMYSER.

NOTICE.

Estate of Susanna Settle, deceased. SETTLER Testamentary on the Estate of SUSANNA SETTLE, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, he hereby gives notice to all those persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

Feb. 25. JOHN STEINOUR, Esq.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

STATEMENT of the amount of Collateral Inheritance passing through the hands of Wm. W. HAMMERSLY, Register of the County of Adams, from the 1st day of December, A. D. 1848, to the 30th day of November, A. D. 1849, inclusive, viz:

Dec. 29. Estate of Wm. Hamblough, \$11 03
1849.
Jan. 15. " W. J. Stonesifer, 47 92
April 2. " Anthony Freshman, 12 20
April 6. " Wilhel. Houghelin, 46 82
" " Mary Bishop, 29 43
" " James M. Knight, 199 00
" " Robert Thompson, 110 03
" " Hannah Blakely, 13 463
" " Henry M. Davis, 101 90
" " John Elmer, 100 00
" " Jacob Scherly, 50
" " Daniel Eyles, 5 50
" " Wm. Lo. 27 15
" " Elizabeth Miller, 25 15
" " Catherine Decker, 21 50
" " John C. Smith, 28 25
" " Peter Grove, 218 55
" " Elizabeth Weirman, 8 83
" " Christian Glesner, 7 88
" " John Salzgiver, 6 50
" " Thomas Brandon, 40 85
" " Michael Cap-adle, 3 00
" " Elizabeth Collins, 1 60
" " Joseph Marshall, 6 25
" " George Wertz, 369 00
" " Wm. Lo. 53 90
" " M. F. Marsh, 5 79
" " Catherine Gelp, 10 00
" " George Thome, 2 56
" " Karl Kender, 41 31

1,151 012
Deduct 5 percent for and Register, 72 70

Amount paid to State Treasurer, \$1,078 312

1850, February 19th. I, the undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, under the provisions of the Act of April 21, 1846, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the amount of Collateral Inheritance Tax passing through the hands of Wm. W. Hamersly, Register of the County of Adams, as the same appears by the books and records of said office, during the year commencing December 1st, 1848, and ending with November 30th, 1849.

R. W. STAHL, Auditor.

POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

JAMES MAJOR, Esq., Treasurer, In account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Adams, for the year ending January 7th, 1850.

D. R.
1849.
Jan. 2. To Cash received from Car- 920 00
baugh, for boarding, 600 00
Jan. 5. To order on R. G. Harper, Esq., County Treasurer, 400 00
Jan. 18. Do. do. 400 00
Feb. 23. Cash received from John Hostetter for Figs, 9 00
March 19. Order on County Treasurer, 200 00
March 31. Do. do. 400 00
May 17. Do. do. 125 00
May 23. Do. do. 200 00
June 2. Do. do. 200 00
July 10. Do. do. 600 00
Aug. 2. Cash received for boarding, 55 00
Sept. 3. Order on County Treasurer, 400 00
Sept. 27. Do. do. 100 00
Oct. 16. Do. do. 300 00
Nov. 19. Do. do. 300 00
Nov. 22. Do. do. 300 00
Dec. 27. Do. do. 250 00
1850.
Jan. 1. Do. do. 600 00
Jan. 7. Cash received for hauling, 17 50

C. R.
By balance due Treasurer on last settlement, \$107 50
Cash paid for bills of Merchandize, 488 80
Groceries, 323 78
Drugs and Medicines, 18 82
Grain, Flour and Grinding, 421 94
Beef Cattle and Sheep, 702 25
Pork, 148 25
Mechanics' Bills, 195 14
Fish, 15 00
Printing accounts, 30 00
Harvest Lands, 60 00
Male Hirelings, 135 20
Female do, 58 10
Chopping wood, 73 06
Chestnut rails and making fence, 81 70
Stone coal, 30 00
Lime and ashes, 8 35
Toll, 8 00
Sundry expenses, wagon, &c. 24 00
Building Furnace, 43 38
Support of out-door paupers, 405 52
Coffins, 27 50
Steward's Salary, 250 00
Physician's Salary, 100 00
Three obstetric cases, 12 00
Clerk's salary, 40 00
Extra service of Directors, 30 00
Debt paid Philadelphia Almshouse, 21 57
Debt paid Franklin county, 52 21
Tax paid to Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, 15 48
Grain Drill, 80 00

Paid for Wood-land, 4,110 65
400 00

Treasurer's salary, 40 00

\$4,550 65

We, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and that they are correct, and that there is a balance in the hands of JAMES MAJOR, Esq., Treasurer, of Five Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars and Eighty-five Cents, being from the 1st day of January, 1849, to the 7th day of January, 1850.

A. W. MAGINLY, SAMUEL DUBROWAW, } Auditors.
JOHN ELDER, }

SAMUEL COBEAN, Steward, In account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Adams, from the 1st day of January, 1849, to the 7th day of January, 1850.

D. R.
To balance due on last settlement, \$5 904
Orders on Treasurer, 09 00
Cash from Director, 15 00
Cash received for Hides, 68 00
Two Cows, 50 00
Boarding, 5 00
Harness mending, 2 00
Use of Grain Drill, 1 00

C. R.
By Cash paid for Merchandize, \$8 934
Mechanics' Bills, 3 96
Tobacco, 56 45
Stone coal and hauling, 24 452
Harvest hands, 55 00
Cattle, 36 00
Male hirelings, 8 86
Female do, 2 00
Butchering, 8 50
Straw, 2 61
Wood cutting, 3 40
Horse Doctor, 1 183
Horse hire, 75
Drugs and Medicines, 1 50
Grave digging, 75
Recording Dead, 1 86
Paid paupers leaving House, 6 673
Shoats, 6 00
Expenses bringing pauper, 75
Fruit, 1 93
Lime and ashes, 2 75
Turkeys, 2 00
Postage, 70
Meat and Fish, 814
Sweet Potatoes, 1 00

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.

On Monday last, Mr. Calhoun appeared in the Senate of the United States, and though in very feeble health, rose and thanked the Senate for the courteous permission it had given him to be heard that day by proxy. He said he had reduced to writing his remarks, and would request his friend (Mr. Mason) to read them. Mr. Mason then proceeded to read the Speech.

Mr. Calhoun commenced by asking—“What can be done to save the Union?”

It was necessary, first, to find the cause of the danger, before a remedy could be applied. The danger arose—first, from the discontent in all the Southern States, which commenced with the agitation of the slavery question, and has continued ever since. The next question was—“What has caused the disquiet?” It resulted from the belief on the part of the Southern States, that they could not live in the Union under the existing state of things, with safety to their honor and interests.

He proceeded next to show by statistics, that the equilibrium of the different sections of the Union has been lost, in consequence of the increase of population in the North. This state of affairs placed the control of the Government exclusively in the hands of the North—giving them a majority of the States, and a large majority in the population, which would be largely increased by the next census. In addition to this, the newly acquired territory would also add, speedily, at least five new States, which would still further increase the strength of the North—while no additional territories were progressing in the South.

He next proceeded to show that the action of the Government has been such as to give control to a sectional majority, by which the South has been deprived of its share in the territories. The first act having such effect, was the ordinance of 1787. The next, the Missouri compromise; and the last, the act by which the South were excluded from Oregon. The result of all of which has been to exclude the South from three-fourths of the territory acquired by the federal government—giving her one-fourth only. The North has also unsettled the necessary equilibrium between the two sections, by adopting a system of revenue and disbursements which has imposed unequal burdens upon the South, to the advantage of the North. The action of Congress in the next place had resulted in a concentration of power in the federal government to the manifest disturbing and violation of State rights. The result of all these series of measures, and this course of policy, was to give the North an ascendancy in every department of the government.

He then proceeded to consider the views and feelings of the people of the North relative to the institution of slavery, which the South felt to be necessary to her social organization, and which he said was looked upon with greater or less hostility by the whole North—all the people of which felt bound, at least, to discontinue it even where they felt themselves impelled to defend it.

He reviewed the course of the slavery agitation by the North—commencing with the first battle upon the right of petition, and coming down to the present day—for the purpose of showing that encroachments upon this point had been continued gradually, and always successfully until imminent danger to the Union itself had now arisen. He contended that, from the first organized movement, the Abolitionists had continually increased in numbers, importunities, and demands, until their work had reached a point which demanded immediate and earnest efforts for its arrest.

What then could be done to arrest its progress, and what could save the Union? Disunion could not be effected at a single blow. It was the work of time—for the cords which bind the Union are too numerous to be snapped all at once. One of the many cords which had bound the Union together was the religious cord—the sympathy between the associations of various religious denominations of both sections.—The first of the cords which snapped was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The next, the division of the Baptists with two opposing sectional parties. The Presbyterian cord had not altogether given way, although some of its strands were broken. The Episcopal, only, of the four great denominations, remained firm and unbroken—as a result of this agitation. [Mr. Calhoun made no reference whatever to the Catholics.] The next greater, which had snapped, was that of political party organization, which had held together until recently severed by the increased agitation.

Again—“how could the Union be saved?” It could only be saved by adopting such measures as will satisfy the Southern States that they can remain in the Union with safety and honor to themselves. It could not be saved by eulogizing the Union, nor by appeals to the memory of Washington. Neither was there anything in the life or example of that distinguished man which would deter the South from seceding. On the contrary, there was much to encourage them to secession as a remedy for oppression and deprivation of their rights. Mr. Clay's plan or the plan proposed by the Administration, could not save the Union. The latter was nothing but a modification of the Wilmo Proviso, and still more objectionable than that measure. Its very object was to deprive the South of its rightful participation in the territories.

Looking at the constitutional question,

he contended that the power of legislation for the territories, is vested exclusively in Congress. In this view, the action of the people of California, in forming a government for themselves, had usurped the power of Congress.—Their conduct in this respect was revolutionary and rebellious in its character. He expressed his full conviction that the people of California had been influenced in their action by persons acting under the suggestions and authority of the Executive.

He next attempted to show that the action of California, and the Executive proposition for her admission into the Union, were in direct violation of all the past action of Congress. What now would the Senate do? Much depended upon their action. If they admitted California into the Union, they would sanction all that she had done. Were Senators prepared, in admitting her, to surrender the Constitution, in view of their oath to support the Constitution? He denied that there was any such State as California. It had no legal existence, and could not have without the sanction of Congress. They could not form a Constitution when Congress had not given them leave to do so. How could gentlemen on the Whig side of the Chamber, after defeating the candidate of the Democratic party (Cass) at the late election—who took the ground that Congress had no power of legislation—now turn around and admit a State upon the ground that she has exercised this very power which had been denied in the Presidential contest? How could those gentlemen who voted on the Oregon question, against the position that Congress had the sole and absolute power of legislating for the Territories, now propose to sanction a course directly the reverse? What did all this mean? Were they to conclude that the exclusion of the South from the territory acquired from Mexico was an object of such paramount importance, that right, justice, consistency, and the Constitution, must all yield thereto? There was but one way by which the Union could be saved, and that was by the full and final settlement—upon the principles of justice—of all the questions at issue between the two sections.

The South asked for simple justice—less than that she ought not to take. She had no compromise to offer but the constitution, and could make no surrender or concession. By satisfying the South, she could remain honorably and safely in the Union, and thereby restore tranquility. Could this be done? Yes, easily: not by the weaker party—for it could not protect itself—but by the stronger. The North had not only to do justice by conceding to the South a participation in the territories, but had her constitutional obligations to discharge, by causing the arrest and delivery of fugitive slaves, and by ceasing the agitation of the slavery question; and she was further bound to provide an amendment to the constitution, such as would restore to the South the power to protect herself, which she possessed before the equilibrium between the sections was destroyed by the action of the government.

Would the North agree to this? Yes! if her love for the Union was half as sincere as her professions. At all events, the responsibility of saving the Union rested upon the North and not upon the South. The South could not save it by any sacrifice on her part, and the North might save it without sacrifice. If this question was not now settled, there was no telling when it would be. If you, said Mr. Calhoun, cannot agree to settle these questions on the principles of justice and duty—say so, and let the States we represent agree to separate and part in peace. If you are unwilling we should part in peace, tell us so, and we shall know what to do when you reduce the question to submission or resistance. If you remain silent, you will compel us to infer what you intend. In that case, California will become the test question. If you admit her under all the difficulties that oppose her admission, you compel us to infer that you intend to exclude us from the whole of the acquired territories, with the intention of destroying irretrievably the equilibrium between the two sections.

We would be blind not to perceive in that case that your real objects are power and aggrandizement, and we would be infatuated not to act accordingly. In conclusion, he repeated that he had always endeavored to repel these aggressions of the North by arresting the agitation, with the intention of saving the Union, if possible—and, failing in that, to save secession where his lot had been cast. Having done his duty, let what would come, he would be free from all responsibility.

Southern Loyalty to the Union.—At the festival given at Fredericksburg, Va., during the late sojourn of President Taylor there, the following regular toast was given:

The Union of the States.—At home our shield and defense; abroad our strength and glory. Whom God hath joined together, let not man put asunder.

The North.—Very pleasant hast thou been to me, my brother Jonathan! Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, nor between my people and thy people, for we are brethren. “Even in death” let us not be divided.

The Federal Constitution.—The ligature that binds together our glorious Confederacy. Patted be the hand that would ever its slightest thread!

Some man in high life, in Philadelphia, has run off to California with \$500 or \$1000, belonging to a church of which he was treasurer.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GUTHRIE & CO.
Monday, March 11, 1850.

An Apprentice to the Printing business will be taken at this Office. An early application is desired.

Enlargement.
We contemplate enlarging the “SENTINEL” about the first of April; and as the change is attended with considerable expense, we hope our patrons will “give us a lift.”

Whig Borough Ticket.
[ELECTION ON FRIDAY NEXT.]
Judge—John Culp.
Inspector—David Severy.
Assessor—William Boyer.
Justices—D. A. Buckler, John Jenkins.
Constables—Nicholas Weaver, Robert Tate.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.
We have given a sketch of the remarks of Mr. Calhoun in the preceding columns. His opinions have been looked for with interest. It will be seen that he goes the whole length of Southern demand, and that he asks terms which are entirely inadmissible to the Northern States. His ultra measures, which lead evidently to disunion, are not sustained by his Southern colleagues; and Mr. Foote, of Miss. on Tuesday, broke ground in opposition to Mr. Calhoun's extreme notions, and is sustained, it is said, by the principal Southern Senators—so that, most likely, Mr. Calhoun will stand pretty much alone in his ultraism.

Immense Union Meeting.
A very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the City of Baltimore, in favor of the UNION, was held in Monument Square on Monday evening last, at which his Honor the Mayor, Elijah Stansbury, presided, assisted by about sixty vice Presidents and eight Secretaries. The meeting was a very enthusiastic and animated one, and was addressed by Wm. Fell Giles and Wm. H. Collins in eloquent and patriotic addresses. The Resolutions were adopted unanimously, which were in favor of the Constitution and the Union. “There was no discordant voice there,” says the Baltimore Sun.

Well done, Kentucky!
The Senate of Kentucky, on the 26th ult. put its seal of condemnation upon the proposed Southern Convention at Nashville, by refusing to appoint Delegates to that Convention. The vote was 26 to 9—nearly three to one. Mr. Calhoun, in his speech on Monday last, gave Washington a new title. Instead of Father of his Country, &c., he termed him “the illustrious Southerner!” These men seem to think that beyond the South there is “no good thing.”

Mississippi Preparing for War.
It appears that the committee of federal relations, in the Mississippi Legislature, has recommended that \$250,000 be placed at the disposal of the government, to be used in case Mississippi is thrown on her reserved rights in the great contest between the North and the South on the slavery question. In view of this fact, a contemporary respectfully reminds the sovereign State of Mississippi that there is a small balance of several millions of dollars due from her to certain creditors, a part of which her Legislature has repudiated, but another portion simply stands over from year to year, unpaid, principal and interest. If she has got \$250,000 to disburse in any way, the contemporary affectionately advises her to apply it “on account.”

The storm of Friday week was very general, and we notice that a great deal of damage has been done in many places. The Frederick Herald says that a great deal of injury was done in that county—such as carriages and wagons blown over—fencing thrown down—trees thrown across the public road—chimneys and roofs blown off—fodder-houses, hay and grain stacks and even buildings prostrated.—The buildings on the property of Mr. John Blank, near Frederick, were totally consumed by fire during the storm. A portion of the German Reformed Church in Chambersburg was blown down.

A distressing accident occurred on Friday week, on the Camden and Amboy railroad, to the 12 o'clock train for Philadelphia from New York. The train was going at the rate of about 30 miles an hour, and when at White Hills, N. J., the boiler exploded, killing instantly Mark Fisher the engineer, and James Sewell, an engineer of another train, who was travelling to some point on the line in company with Fisher. Wm. Greenleaf and another fireman, and one of the brakemen, were severely, it is feared, mortally injured.

The Wings of Cleveland, Ohio, achieved a handsome triumph at their charter election on Monday, the 11th inst., in the choice of William Case, Esq. for Mayor, and two-thirds of the Common Council by a majority of 318. The late, and for municipal officers was carried by the Democrats, and at the Presidential election Gen. Cass's majority over Gen. Taylor was about 290. Coming from Mr. Giddings' district, this indication is a very cheering one.

The theatre in Petersburg, Va. with the two buildings adjoining, was destroyed by fire on the 3d inst. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The emigration to California does not appear to be decreasing. We observe that the steamer Ohio sailed from New Orleans on the 1st inst. for Chagres, with the large number of 450 passengers bound for the land of gold.

Mr. George J. Ballock, Cashier of the Bank of Savannah, Georgia, CAMOEN on the 3d inst., taking with him \$100,000 worth of bonds belonging to the Bank. A reward of \$5,000 has been offered for his arrest. It has been ascertained that he has sailed for Europe.

The Cincinnati Gazette mentions as an interesting fact that there are eight hundred acres of land within a circle of twenty miles about that city occupied in the growth of grapes, the larger portion of which are annually used in manufacturing wine. This does not include the land covered by young vines, but the land where the grape is in successful productive cultivation.

The steamer Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 28th of Feb. from Panama, with dates from San Francisco to the 24th January. She brought 65 passengers, and \$150,000 worth of gold dust. A terrible and destructive inundation had taken place at Sacramento City, caused by the overflow of the river—a thing that has not happened before to so great an extent for many years. Nearly the entire city was covered with water. Large numbers of cattle and other property have been swept away. The loss is very heavy, estimated in all at over one million of dollars. Although this calamity has proved exceedingly distressing to the citizens, yet it has been beneficial in other respects. The overflowing of the waters has washed out immense quantities of gold from the earth, where it before remained undiscovered. At the mines near Stockton, the Chilians made quite a fierce attack upon the Americans working there. Several of the assailants were killed, and a number wounded on both sides, and many of the Chilians taken prisoners. It is believed that this outrage will so incense the Americans that they will not rest until the offenders are driven entirely out of the country. The excitement had become intense.

Large Postage Bill.
The Postage bill of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the month of February, was \$1,178 65, as follows, viz:—Letters sent, \$652 74; letters received, \$678 55; documents sent, \$2,747 36; documents received, \$150 24.

Destructive Fire.
The large livery stable of Bradleys and Lee, in Palmyra, Missouri, was consumed by fire on the 12th ult. No less than TWENTY-ONE valuable Horses perished in the flames. Five buggies, a large amount of harness, and a great deal of other valuable property were also destroyed. It was fired by a negro man.

The Pioneer, of the 13th ult., published at St. Paul's, Minnesota, states that, some days previous, the mercury had fallen to thirty degrees below zero! The weather was, however, materially moderating. There was great suffering among the Indian tribes, on account of the severity of the winter, and the scarcity of provisions.

Mr. Charles J. Manning, of Sparta, Tenn., died on Saturday week, from the effect of poison, administered by a physician through mistake. The physician gave him a large dose of corrosive sublimate, thinking it was calomel!

The steamer Clifton, burst her boiler at the wharf at New Castle, Delaware, on the 2d inst. Mr. Foster, the fireman, was killed instantly, and several other persons severely scalded.

The mail which came from England by the steamer America on Monday week, was the largest ever brought to this country. It contained nearly seventy thousand letters!

We observe that nine persons have been convicted at San Francisco, of stealing goods at the late fire, and sentenced to hard labor in the public streets, with ball and chain, one of them for two years—the others a shorter time.

Royal Possessions in America.
The Queen of Portugal owns a lot of ground in Washington city, on the President's square, embracing 89,639 square feet. So says a correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who publishes the deed made by the early commissioners of the City, in conformity with the design of giving to all foreign governments a site for the magnificent residences of their representatives.

On Monday afternoon, two steamboats, the Charter Oak and Eureka, which were undergoing repairs at New York, took fire, and were entirely consumed.

Ohio.
The Legislature met in joint session on the evening of the 26th ult., and on the 6th ballot elected Henry W. King, (F. S.) to the office of Secretary of State, by a majority of four votes. Albert A. Bliss, (W.) was re-elected State Treasurer; and Col. G. W. Manypenny (L. F.) a member of the Board of Public Works.

On the 27th ult. the Senate considered and decided upon the Hamilton county case. The decision was in favor of Mr. W. L. Johnson, (L. F.) and admitted Mr. Lewis Broadwell, (W.) who has been kept some three months from the seat to which he was elected by a majority of several hundred votes. This secures a Whig majority in the Senate.

The water has been let into the Pennsylvania Canal, and two canal boats, the first for the season, left Columbia on Tuesday, full laden with merchandise for Pittsburgh.

By a late supplement to its charter, the Savings Institution of Frederick, Md. is authorized to issue notes of circulation to the amount of \$20,000, based on the possession of \$15,000 worth of Federal and State stocks. A refusal to redeem the notes in gold or silver works a forfeiture of charter.

About 2,000 cords of wood, worth about \$3.25 per cord, were destroyed by fire from the sparks of a locomotive on the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, near Pittsford, N. Y., on Friday week.

Accounts from the West state that the peach buds in Ohio, (except along the lake shore) have been killed by the winter. In northern Illinois, not only have the buds of the peach been destroyed, but the cold has been so severe as to destroy the trunks. In the central and western parts of New York the peach and apricot buds are stated to be unharmed.

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Late from California.

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On Tuesday last, the President communicated to the Senate a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, Lord Bulwer, in which the latter says that “it having been represented to her Majesty's Government, that there is some idea on the part of the Government of the U. States to increase the duties upon British iron imported into the U. States, he has been instructed to express the hope that no addition will be made to the duties imposed by the present Tariff, which already weigh heavily on British productions;” and that “an augmentation of the duties on British produce or manufactures, made at a moment when the British Government has, by a series of measures, been facilitating the commerce between the two countries, would produce a very disagreeable effect on public opinion in England.”

On Wednesday, Mr. COOPER, of Pa., rose and moved to take up the President's message of Tuesday, as above, and commented with personal severity on what he called the impertinent and obtrusive interference of the British Minister with our domestic affairs. Next Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer would be, he supposed, give us his views on Slavery. He hoped this Minister would be rebuked by our Administration, as Mr. Clayton rebuked M. De Torqueville, and as this same Minister was by the Government of Spain.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., declared that the Senator from Pennsylvania was quite wrong. It was the usual course of Governments to communicate to each other their views as to these subjects. He would not be so wanting in respect to a foreign government as not properly to notice communications from it. The Executive had taken a proper course in sending it to this body. But for his own part he thought this subject belonged solely to the legislative power and not to the treaty making power. It particularly belonged to the House to perfect revenue bills.

Mr. Bangs concurred in the propriety of the views of the Senator from Pennsylvania, but he thought his remarks wanting in proper courtesy to the British Minister. This was not a case for diplomatic interference. It was not a proposal for opening a negotiation.

Mr. Kizer said the United States Government had often made representations to foreign Governments in favor of a reduction of duties on tobacco—when, too, a treaty was not in contemplation. The regime of France on Tobacco was a legislative enactment, and yet we often remonstrated against it. He regretted the expressions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. There was a want of respect due to the high minded and honorable gentleman who represented the British Government. But the Executive ought not to have sent the papers here.

Mr. Clay disapproved the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania. There was not the slightest impropriety, and nothing unusual in diplomacy, in the letter of Sir Henry L. Bulwer. He proposed nothing, but simply gave the views of his own government. At the same time Mr. Clay expressed his opinion that the duties ought to be increased. No foreign Minister need be ever met with here more accomplished and more courteous than Sir Henry Bulwer, and no one who was more friendly to this country.

Mr. Cass had known this gentleman for many years as one of the most worthy and accomplished men who ever crossed the Atlantic. He deeply regretted the language used by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He declared, too, that when he was in France, he was instructed to remonstrate against the legislative act which prohibited our tobacco. The French government answered that they could not give up the revenue from the monopoly of the tobacco regime.

After some remarks from Mr. Bangs, Mr. DENNIS, and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, Mr. COOPER said he had no idea that his remarks would have created so much feeling; but he must say that he was satisfied he should represent his own constituents best by uttering the independent sentiments and feelings of his own heart. He intended nothing indecorous in his remarks, and would not withdraw a single word of what he said, if he had to say it over again.

The subject was referred over, and the Senate resumed the subject of the California message.

In the House, on Wednesday, Mr. STANLEY, of North Carolina, made an able speech.—He asserted that most of the agitation and cries of disunion were gotten up for party purposes; and that some of the Southern Democratic speeches were rather intended to attack Gen. Taylor than preserve the right of the South from Northern aggressions. He alluded to the movements in the South to dissolve the Union, and maintained that it could not be done; insisting that there were more officeholders in Virginia alone, under the Federal Government, than would whip all the armies of disunionists that could be started.

He then alluded to a paragraph in a Charleston paper, in which it was asserted that there was an organized plan to dissolve the Union by the use of bowie knives and pistols in the hall of the House of Representatives. He did not believe there was any scheme of that kind intended. If there were any who came into the hall for such purposes, they would find that there was power enough in the House to frustrate it, and to consign them to the penitentiary, where they ought to go to. He would recommend to such to read the trial of Burr and see what constituted treason.

He then alluded to the proposed Southern Convention, to meet in Nashville, Tenn., and said that it was intended by those who would go there, to desecrate the grave of Jackson by connecting measures to dissolve the Union, the people of Nashville would drive every traitor into the Cumberland river. The great heart of the Southern people was right as regards the existence of the Union—it would be preserved.

Congress.

On Tuesday last, the President communicated to the Senate a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, Lord Bulwer, in which the latter says that “it having been represented to her Majesty's Government, that there is some idea on the part of the Government of the U. States to increase the duties upon British iron imported into the U. States, he has been instructed to express the hope that no addition will be made to the duties imposed by the present Tariff, which already weigh heavily on British productions;” and that “an augmentation of the duties on British produce or manufactures, made at a moment when the British Government has, by a series of measures, been facilitating the commerce between the two countries, would produce a very disagreeable effect on public opinion in England.”

On Wednesday, Mr. COOPER, of Pa., rose and moved to take up the President's message of Tuesday, as above, and commented with personal severity on what he called the impertinent and obtrusive interference of the British Minister with our domestic affairs. Next Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer would be, he supposed, give us his views on Slavery. He hoped this Minister would be rebuked by our Administration, as Mr. Clayton rebuked M. De Torqueville, and as this same Minister was by the Government of Spain.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., declared that the Senator from Pennsylvania was quite wrong. It was the usual course of Governments to communicate to each other their views as to these subjects. He would not be so wanting in respect to a foreign government as not properly to notice communications from it. The Executive had taken a proper course in sending it to this body. But for his own part he thought this subject belonged solely to the legislative power and not to the treaty making power. It particularly belonged to the House to perfect revenue bills.

Mr. Bangs concurred in the propriety of the views of the Senator from Pennsylvania, but he thought his remarks wanting in proper courtesy to the British Minister. This was not a case for diplomatic interference. It was not a proposal for opening a negotiation.

Mr. Kizer said the United States Government had often made representations to foreign Governments in favor of a reduction of duties on tobacco—when, too, a treaty was not in contemplation. The regime of France on Tobacco was a legislative enactment, and yet we often remonstrated against it. He regretted the expressions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. There was a want of respect due to the high minded and honorable gentleman who represented the British Government. But the Executive ought not to have sent the papers here.

Mr. Clay disapproved the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania. There was not the slightest impropriety, and nothing unusual in diplomacy, in the letter of Sir Henry L. Bulwer. He proposed nothing, but simply gave the views of his own government. At the same time Mr. Clay expressed his opinion that the duties ought to be increased. No foreign Minister need be ever met with here more accomplished and more courteous than Sir Henry Bulwer, and no one who was more friendly to this country.

Mr. Cass had known this gentleman for many years as one of the most worthy and accomplished men who ever crossed the Atlantic. He deeply regretted the language used by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He declared, too, that when he was in France, he was instructed to remonstrate against the legislative act which prohibited our tobacco. The French government answered that they could not give up the revenue from the monopoly of the tobacco regime.

After some remarks from Mr. Bangs, Mr. DENNIS, and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, Mr. COOPER said he had no idea that his remarks would have created so much feeling; but he must say that he was satisfied he should represent his own constituents best by uttering the independent sentiments and feelings of his own heart. He intended nothing indecorous in his remarks, and would not withdraw a single word of what he said, if he had to say it over again.

The subject was referred over, and the Senate resumed the subject of the California message.

In the House, on Wednesday, Mr. STANLEY, of North Carolina, made an able speech.—He asserted that most of the agitation and cries of disunion were gotten up for party purposes; and that some of the Southern Democratic speeches were rather intended to attack Gen. Taylor than preserve the right of the South from Northern aggressions. He alluded to the movements in the South to dissolve the Union, and maintained that it could not be done; insisting that there were more officeholders in Virginia alone, under the Federal Government, than would whip all the armies of disunionists that could be started.

He then alluded to a paragraph in a Charleston paper, in which it was asserted that there was an organized plan to dissolve the Union by the use of bowie knives and pistols in the hall of the House of Representatives. He did not believe there was any scheme of that kind intended. If there were any who came into the hall for such purposes, they would find that there was power enough in the House to frustrate it, and to consign them to the penitentiary, where they ought to go to. He would recommend to such to read the trial of Burr and see what constituted treason.